

Bryan for President.

HE WAS NOMINATED ON THE FIFTH BALLOT.

SEWALL, OF MAINE, VICE-PRESIDENT.

White Permanent Chairman—Gold Men Pleased—Tillman Makes a Speech—The Nominations and By Whom Made—Other Notes.

Tuesday, at Chicago, the first stage to mark the issue between the silverites and goldites, which show the relative strength of the two opposing forces, occurred. It was over the selection of a temporary Chairman, of which there were two candidates—Senator Hill, of New York, regularly named by the National Committee, and Senator Daniel, of Virginia.

At 5 o'clock the convention doors were opened and the rush for admission began. The most striking feature of the decorations on entering the hall is a collection of pictures of seven Democratic Presidents—Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Tyler, Buchanan and Cleveland.

The business began by Harry naming Hill for temporary chairman. Clayton, of Alabama, moved that Daniel's name be substituted for Hill. Waller suggested that Hill be made temporary and Daniel permanent chairman. The roll call of States was demanded on Clayton's motion, and drew forth an animated debate. Waller was very fiery. He said that if Hill was turned down "the Eastern Democrats will fight you here and elsewhere." Thomas, of Colorado, advocated Daniel.

Thomas, Walker, of Alabama, and Turpey, of California, advocated Daniel. Fellows, of New York was loudly cheered when he took the platform to speak for Hill. His reference to Mr. Cleveland was cheered all over the hall. Marston, of Louisiana, followed, supporting Daniel. He had to sit down on account of the cries of "Hill" and "Daniel." Duncan, of Texas, followed in the advocacy of Daniel. Ladd, of Illinois, advocating Daniel, said that if Hill made a speech it would keep the party explaining until the election.

The roll of States was called on the motion that the name of Daniel be substituted for that of Hill. The motion was carried.

When Virginia was reached, Daniel voted "No." Hill refrained from voting when New York was called. This



STEPHEN M. WHITE. (Chosen by the Committee to be Permanent Chairman of the Convention.)

insures that the silver men will have everything their own way. Daniel is chairman.

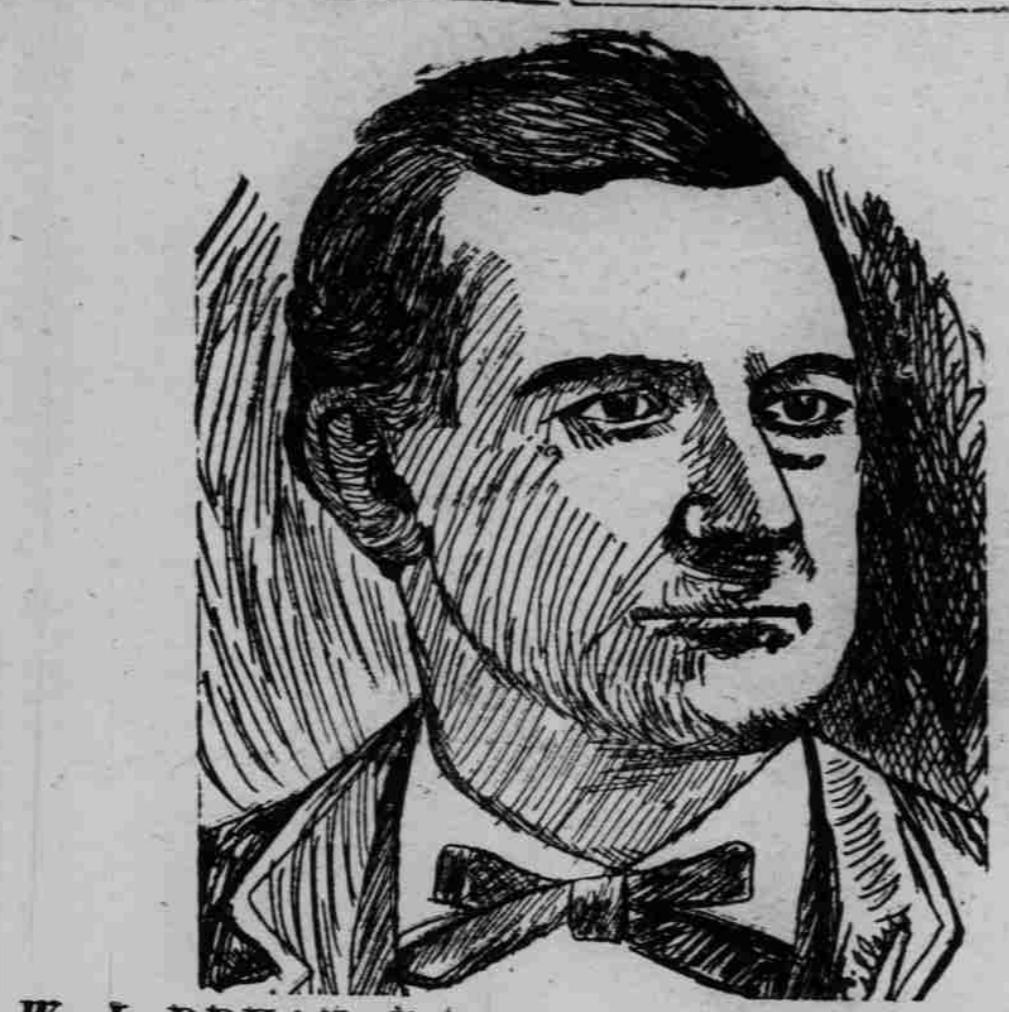
The vote was for Daniel 556; Hill 349.

Below is a synopsis of John W. Daniel's speech upon taking the chair as temporary chairman:

"Do not forget that in the last national convention of 1892 you proclaimed yourselves to be in favor of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, and that the only question left open was the ratio between the metals. Do not forget that just four years ago, in that same convention, the New York delegation stood here solid and immovable for a candidate committed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that if we are for it still it is in some measure from your teachings. That we owe you much is readily and gratefully acknowledged, but are our debts not mutual to each other and not confined?"

"As this majority of Democrats is not sectional, neither is it for any private of class or class legislation. The active business men of this country, its manufacturers, its merchants, its farmers, its sons of toil in the counting-room, factory, field and mine, know that a contraction of the currency sweeps away with the silent and relentless force of gravitation the annual profits of their enterprise and investment, and they know, too, that the gold standard means contraction and the organization of disaster. (Applause.) What hope is there for the country, what hope for Democracy, unless the views of the majority here are adopted? The Republican party has now renounced the creed of its platform and our statutes. It has presented to the country the issue of higher taxes, more bonds and less money, and has proclaimed for the British gold standard. We can only expect, should they succeed, new spasms of panic and a long protracted period of depression. Do not ask us, then, to join them on any of these propositions."

"If we should go upon the gold standard it is evident that we must change ourselves to a bi-metallic standard of the payment of all public debts, taxes and appropriations, and these specifically payable in gold only. And as we have twenty billions of public and



W. J. BRYAN, Nebraska, Nominee for President.

private debts it would take more than three times all the gold in the country to pay one year's interest in that medium. We should be compelled hereafter to contract the currency by paying the five hundred millions of greenbacks and Sherman notes in gold, American stock in and out of the Treasury, and the same policy would require that the three hundred and forty-four millions of silver certificates should be paid in gold as foreshadowed by the present Director of the Mint in his recommendation. This means the increase of the public debt by five hundred millions of interest-bearing gold bonds with the prospect of three hundred and forty-four millions to follow.

"The disastrous consequences of such a course are appalling to contemplate, and the alternative suggested is the free coinage of silver as well as gold and the complete restoration of our American system of bi-metallicism. Bring us, we pray, no more make-shifts and straddles. Vex not the country with prophecies of smooth things to come from the British-Republican gold propaganda. We maintain that this nation, with a natural base (as Gladstone said) of the greatest continuous empire ever established by man, with far more territory and more productive energy than Great Britain France and Germany combined, without dependence upon Europe for anything that it produces and and to invoke all true Americans to assert by their votes and place their country where it is right belongs to the freest and foremost nation of the earth."

After a night session of nearly three hours the gold men, under the leadership of Mr. Whitney, adopted the following resolution: "That a committee of one or more be appointed from each State to confer with the people and report the temper concerning an organization of the sound money Democracy and how far such an organization should go into independent action for the election next November."

The delegates freely expressed the opinion that the probable outcome of the new movement would be the nomination of a gold man for the Presidency by the sound money Democrats.

The committee on permanent organization met after the adjournment of the convention. E. B. Finley, of Ohio, was elected chairman; J. P. Brown, of Georgia, secretary, and Dr. W. E. Webb, of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms. After the organization it was decided that a recess until evening be taken. When the committee reassembled at 8 o'clock the slate, which it was understood had been prepared, was all ready and was a surprise. Instead of the veteran Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, who had been conceded to be the probable choice, Senator Stephen M. White, of California, was substituted. The only reason mentioned informally for the change was that members thought it undesirable to have both the presiding officers from Southern States.

Senator White was chosen by a vote of 33 to 6 for Senator Hill, and a committee appointed to notify him.

SECOND DAY. The gold men openly threatened to bolt, while their opponents practically invited them to do so, with the indignant statement that they would support McKinley anyway.

The silverites did considerable work on the platform, declaring for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; denouncing the issuing by the government of bonds in times of peace, and allowing private individuals to reap the benefit therefrom; demanding that the power to issue notes be taken from the national banks; declaring for a tariff for revenue only; making a declaration that the revival of the McKinley bill would be a menace to the country; demanding the enactment of a constitutional amendment to permit the income tax; expressing sympathy for the belligerents in Cuba; demanding that the immigration of pauper labor be restricted; favoring liberal pensions to soldiers; opposing a third term of the President, and denouncing the extravagance of the last Republican Congress.

The committee on credentials, after its night session, acted on all contests before it, except one Indiana district. Its last action before adjourning was to seat the silver contestants from South Dakota. Adjournment was taken pending a motion to reconsider. The committee voted unanimously to seat the Bryan contestants from Nebraska and the silver contestants from Michigan also. The silver men had a two-thirds majority by the adoption of a credential committee report. White, of California, presided. The preamble and resolutions incorporate the declaration of Andrew Jackson that "Congress alone has the power to coin money, and that this power cannot be delegated to a corporation. For that reason, all the National Bank issues should be abrogated, until the money question is settled for us, no change in

but for a moment. Whether I succeed, or whether you succeed, in impressing my views, or your views, on the convention, seems of supreme importance but will not seem so in the future. In this council chamber the Democratic party looks for the vindication of its existence. The people look to us here for the righting of their wrongs and for the defense of the constitution—the great bulwark of our liberties. We are here to-night, its best, its truest and its most loyal defenders. (Cheers.) There is no sectionalism here—none whatever. Equal and impartial justice to all this land, the triumph of the people as exemplified and expressed in Democracy, is that object for which we have assembled and to carry out the object I will conserve my best exertions." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Clark, of Montana, rising in the body of the hall, produced a silver gavel from the mines of Montana, which he tendered the presiding officer in the name of the delegation from that State.

The chairman remarked that in the absence of objection he would feel compelled to accept this handsome token from the Montana delegation. No objection being heard, the silver gavel was passed up to the chairman.

When the report of the committee on resolutions was made to the convention a minority report was also presented endorsing the financial policy of the Cleveland administration. To that Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, offered an amendment, and address the convention upon it for fifty minutes. Senator Tillman's amendment is in these words:

"We denounce the administration of President Cleveland as un-Democratic and tyrannical, and as a departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress. The appointive power has been used to subsidize the press, to debauch Congress and to overawe and control citizens in the free exercise of their constitutional rights as voters. A litigious despotism in this sought to be established on the ruins of the republic. We repudiate the construction placed on the financial plank of the last Democratic national platform by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to the plain meaning of English words, and as being an act of bad faith deserving the severest censure. The issue of bonds in time of peace with which to buy gold to redeem coin obligations payable in silver or gold at the option of the government, and the use of the proceeds to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, are both unlawful and usurpations of authority, deserving of impeachment."

THE CONVENTION THIRD DAY. The day opened with the situation about this: The gold men were in a helpless minority, with no chance of preventing the adoption of a radical free silver plank. Boies was in the lead slightly.

The committee on resolutions adopted Bailey's National Bank substitute, which denounces the issuance of National Bank notes as in derogation of the constitution. It demands that all paper be made legal tender for public and private debts, or receivable in payment of dues of the United States and shall be issued by the United States. Congress alone has power to coin or issue money, and that power can't be delegated to corporations or individuals.

Walsh of Georgia made a religious substitute, which denounces all secret organizations which makes war on individuals for their religious opinions and granting civil and religious liberty to all citizens.

Hill offered a resolution endorsing Cleveland's administration plank which was rejected Wednesday by the platform committee. While it was conceded that he would again be defeated, the resolution gave him an opportunity to eulogize the financial part of the President's administration. Tillman was advised of this alleged purpose of the New York Senator, and he devoted fifty minutes to one of his characteristic attacks on the administration.

Grady, of New York, said that the New York delegates had practically agreed among themselves to express no decided opinions as a body upon the deliberations of the convention. They will return home like the Arabs following their tents and silently depart; They will hold an early State convention and then decide what to do.

The convention decided to devote three hours to resolutions. Tillman opened, Bryan followed in favor of the majority; Hill presented the minority



CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WAS HELD.

report and spoke upon it. Gray and Vilas followed Hill. Silver Dick Bland looked to be the winner by a narrow majority, though his friends, Blackburn, Stevenson, Boies and the resultant trades combined to make a great struggle for the victory. The convention got into a debate on the minority report submitted by Hill, in which he took strong exceptions to the free coinage plank, endorsed Cleveland and denounced the income tax clause of the platform. He said the platform is full of absurd propositions, calculated to injure the party and said he would not follow such revolutionary steps. Vilas followed endorsing Hill's arguments, as also did Russell, of Massachusetts. Tillman, Senator Jones and Bryan made speeches against the minority



RICHARD F. BLAND.

report. Tillman was particularly aggressive. Bryan had a great ovation. A motion was made to lay on the table both the motion for and against the administration. He said to the minority: You have already disturbed our business. The man who works for his wages is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the future, and the few financial magnates of the world who in a back room corners the finances of the world. He said that the pioneers of the West are as worthy the support of this Convention as the magnates of the East.

He drew a comparison between Jefferson and Hill and said he preferred to stand by Jefferson. He says on our platform the party will carry every State, including Massachusetts. There was great cheering and demonstrations at the close of Bryan's speech, and cries of "nominate him!" The band struck up but couldn't be heard, it simply could be seen going through the motion of playing.

"The vote on the platform was ordered after the Bryan demonstration subsided. The vote was on the adoption of the amendment offered by Hill to substitute the minority report for that of the majority, so far as the financial plank goes. Hill's motion was voted down, yeas 626; aye's 303. Hill's motion endorsing the present Democratic administration was next called. It was seen from the outset that this motion was lost. The administration was not endorsed, the vote being 564 against it, to 367 for it. It was hissed.

EVENING SESSION. The convention was called to order by its presiding officer, Senator White,



B. B. TILLMAN.

of California, who immediately handed over the gavel to Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, who acted as president pro tem.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, was the first delegate to ascend the platform, and nominated Bland. His mention of Bland's name was followed by only a very slight demonstration of applause. The only part of his speech that stirred the crowd was the closing rhyme:

"Give us Silver Dick, And silver quick, And we will make McKinley sick."

When the State of Georgia was called Mr. H. T. Lewis, of that State, put in nomination Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska. The delegations from Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Nebraska, Michigan, South Dakota and Mississippi rallied around the spear-shaped guidons which bear the names of their States and indicate their position on the floor. The scene was uproarious. Mr. Theodore F. Klutz, of North Carolina, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Thos. J. Kernan, of Louisiana, made a second speech in favor of Mr. Bryan.

A brief demonstration was started by the Iowa delegation, but made no progress till two young women dressed in white in the south gallery stood up and wildly waving their arms began shrieking for Iowa's Governor. Hon. John S. Rhea, of Kentucky, placed in nomination Jos. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.

When New Jersey was called the response was "New Jersey does not desire to nominate any man on the platform of this convention."

When New York was called Senator Hill announced that New York had no candidate to present to this convention.

When Ohio was called A. W. Patrick, of Ohio, took the platform and placed Mr. John B. McLean in nomination.

After Bryan's great speech North Carolina changed from Bland and will vote on first ballot for Bryan. Bryan is the strong second choice of the convention.

and threw the ranks of the other candidates into confusion.

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, was first on the platform and nominated Bland. This nomination was seconded by David Overmeyer, of Kansas, and Hon. J. E. Williams, of Illinois, the latter of whom said that Bland had done more than any other American for the restoration of silver.

Mr. H. T. Lewis, of Georgia, nominated W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, saying that if public office was a reward for public services no man merited such reward more than he. In the late political contest Mr. Bryan stood among his peers like Saul among the Israelites, head and shoulders above all the rest. "Honor him with the nomination," he said, and you will do credit to the party and earn for yourselves the plaudits of your constituents and the thanks of posterity. A great demonstration followed; all the silver delegates arose and joined in vociferous shouting and waving of hats, handkerchiefs, newspapers and every available object upon which they could lay their hands. Theodore F. Klutz, of North Carolina; George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, and Thos. J. Kernan, of Louisiana, seconded Bryan's nomination.

When Massachusetts was called the chairman of the delegation said Massachusetts had intended to present the name of Governor Russell, but Mr. Russell declined to run on that platform adopted.

Mr. Patrick, of Ohio, when the name of his State was called, put in nomination Mr. John B. McLean, of Cincinnati.

Chairman Harry, of Pennsylvania, when his State was called, said that Pennsylvania had no candidate at this time.

Virginia being called in the roll of States, the chairman of the delegation stated that they had been instructed to present the name of the Hon. John W. Daniel, but at his earnest and insistence did not do so.

When the State of Wisconsin was called, General Bragg, the picturesque old hero, chairman of the delegation, rising on a chair in his place, said: "Wisconsin cannot participate in the nomination of any man calling himself a Democrat upon a Populist platform."

Penoyer was nominated by Miller, of Oregon, and that closed the list of nominations.

The official first ballot, after the convention's account of absentees and delegations to vote was: Bland, 263; Bryan, 105. Second ballot: Bland, 263; Bryan, 197. Third ballot: Bland, 291; Bryan, 219. The fourth ballot: Bland, 246; Bryan, 280. On the ballot, the Chairman of the North Carolina delegation called out "22 votes for the nominee of this Convention, W. J. Bryan." This was greeted with cheers. Kentucky made a break for Bryan 26 votes, and Illinois also went to him. Ohio withdrew McLean. Bland's name was withdrawn, and Missouri's vote was given to Bryan. Bryan was nominated on the fifth ballot, and his nomination was made unanimous. The vote stood at 500.

FIFTH DAY.

There was a marked falling off in the attendance at the Coliseum. Senator White called the convention to order, prayer having been dispensed with. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the Vice Presidency. The motion was agreed upon, and candidates were put in nomination by their different States. After the nominations were seconded the balloting began. Bland and McLean led in the early balloting, but telegrams were received from them asking that their names be withdrawn. A number of other candidates were balloted for, but upon the fifth ballot Arthur Sewall, of Maine, was unanimously declared the nominee for Vice Presidency.

The usual clearing-up resolutions of thanks to the temporary chairman (Senator Daniel, of Virginia), permanent chairman, (Senator White, of California), acting chairman (Representative Richardson of Tennessee), the secretary and others were offered and agreed to. A resolution was also offered by Senator Blanchard of Louisiana, and agreed to, declaring the city of Chicago to be "the greatest convention city on earth," and then the chairman, Senator White, declared the convention adjourned sine die.

The Democratic National Committee held a meeting at the Palmer House, and Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was elected chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and Hugh Wallace, of Washington, son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller, temporary chairman.

SNAKES BROKE UP THE DANCE.

They Swarmed Through Knot Holes in the Barn Floor.

The Wolcott girls, Grace and Jennie, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wolcott of near Greely, Pa., gave a dance in honor of the remodeling of their old home on Thursday. The paint was not dry and an old barn on the premises was used instead. The floor was low and full of knot holes, but a thorough cleaning had made it presentable. The orchestra was composed of two accordions and a violin. The players occupied a platform on a wagon.

Dancing soon became general, and as it is held when a scream from a set composed of Misses Wolcott and Emma Gehhart and she had stopped proceedings. An investigation showed the heads and parts of the bodies of several black snakes crawling out from the knot holes in the floor. The girls fled, and the dance was abandoned. The knot holes seemed to be full of snakes, which evidently had crawled out from beneath the barn floor. The dance was broken up, and the party went to the house and lawn for the rest of the evening. No one was bitten, but one or two women fainted. Some of the snakes were six feet long.

NORTH STATE BRIEFS

ARKS OF THE SANCTIFIED.

A New Religious Sect Located in Eastern North Carolina.

John M. Charlotte, of Edenton, in a communication to the Charlotte Observer, has this to say concerning the "Arks of the Sanctified." "The band arrived at Cannon's Ferry, Chowan county, on the 13th inst. They have since last fall been organizing on the eastern shore of Virginia and in the lower sounds of this State. They travel and have their living quarters on large barges, called arks. They are towed from place to place by small sloops. The arks are 50 feet in length and about 25 feet in width. They are built of cello timber, and are fitted with bunks, sitting rooms, dining rooms and all modern conveniences. The band consists of 103 members—all ages, all sizes, all sexes, and of sorts and conditions. They are living on the arks at present, but it is reported that some of them have rented houses of Mr. Sam Eason and Dillard Boyce, Esq., to live in during their stay at the Ferry. It is quite likely that they have the river lined with nets and eel baskets—fishing being one of their chief occupations. They have a large supply of provisions on hand, and quite a number of fine, healthy porkers have quarters on deck. Socially, they are like one large family—only a little more so; mentally, they are ignorant; religiously, they are cranks; morally, they claim perfection. The women wear loose-fitting garments for the most part, while some are attired very neatly. The children—of which there are many—romp and play on the decks of the barges and gather blackberries along the river banks, seemingly oblivious of the doctrine of sanctification and all things else. Some of the children are rosy-cheeked, but many of them are sallow and hollow-eyed and unhealthy in appearance. The children are happy, the women contented, the men good-natured and indolent. But they are harmless; they simply believe they are sinless—as pure as the Man of Nazareth."

The State Horticultural Society.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held at Southern Pines August 20th. The society owns two large experimental farms at that point on which it is conducting the most elaborate experiment in growing fruits and vegetables with commercial fertilizer and green manure ever undertaken in the United States.

The Populist State Central Committee met in Raleigh Friday, Senator Butler presiding, and called the State Convention to meet at Raleigh, August 13. It also elected eleven delegates at large to the Populist national convention at St. Louis.

It is estimated that 10,000 people attended the annual celebration at the historic Guilford Battle Ground on the Fourth. The address was delivered by United States Senator Marion Butler.

A mass meeting of the Prohibition party of the State is called by the State executive committee, to be held at Salisbury, August 10th.

Governor Carr has made a requisition on the Governor of Virginia for Bob Wall, who is wanted in Rockingham county for burglary.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the national bank of Goldsboro to begin business; capital, \$50,000.

Benjamin H. Bunn has been appointed postmaster at Rocky Mount.

THE HARRISON COTTAGE SOLD.

The One Presented to Mrs. Harrison While Her Husband Was President. Ex-President Harrison has sold his cottage at Cape May, N. J. It is said he received about half what it cost. In 1869 Anson H. Hamilton, a land broker, conceived the idea that to give the President a cottage in the centre of a number of lots for sale would stimulate business. He got several men interested and finally the cottage was given to the late Mr. Harrison in June, 1892, by John Wamaker, Gen. William J. Sewell, George W. Childs, Thomas Dolan, William V. McKean, and Hamilton. The President afterward, it is said, gave a check for \$10,000. The adjoining land did not sell, and Hamilton failed for half a million. He is now living in a Western town.

Advertisement for NEW HOME Sewing Machine, featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its features and availability.